The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brewn's new building, No. 529, Hill St. Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of a kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; an all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity an dispatch. [nov6,'72

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney at-Law. Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL. Cassville. Huntingdon co., Pa:
The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.
GEOR E M. GREEN.
y-21,'72.]

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWMAN, Prop'r
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

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Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being our attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In transmitting to you this my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that as a nation we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people. With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow citizens of Chicago under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes with a prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them; otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities, which often overtake nations, and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

When Congress adjourned in June last a question had been raised by Great Britain and was then pending which for a time seriously imperiled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave differences between this government and that of her Britanic Majesty, which, by the treaty of Washington, had been referred to the tribunal of arbitration which had met in Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other in a manner entirely satisfactory to the government and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal which had convened at Geneva in December concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September, on which day having availed itself of the discretionary power given it by the treaty to award a sum in gross it made its decision whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long-standing difference between the two governments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two governments without a shadow upon their friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both governments, the award of the tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the requests made to them under the treaty the thanks of this government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my approbation of the dignity, patriotic impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's government has communicated to me its appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this government during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation.

It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal, to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this government to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear on the attainment of the results so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid, although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award. It is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories were submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration has the earnest thanks of this government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the minister to Great Britain when the construction was pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage he manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission, after a patient investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britanic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through Haro channel is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the governments of Her Britanic Majesty and of the United States. Copies of the case presented on behalf of each government and of the settlement in reply of each and a translation of the award are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's islands, which for more than twenty-six years, ever since the ratification of the treaty, Great Britain has contested and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's government in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any request from this government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops which had been stationed there and for the cession of all exercise or claims or claim of jurisdiction so as to leave the United States in the executive possession of the lately disputed territory.

I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that the military point of occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the executive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro channel upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, points to the importance of establishing by natural objects or other monuments the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britanic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred till population shall enter and occupy the territory some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the extensive possessions of Great Britain.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the imperial parliament and other legislatures of the provincial government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation I therefore recommend your early adoption of legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this government.

The joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and the determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that sufficient appropriation be made.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro Hungarian empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German empire, respecting consols and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of commissioners on the part of the United States to the international statistical congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for the international exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in eastern Europe it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will be in a large degree lost to the citizens of the United States. I recommend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna exposition I would recommend in addition to an appropriation of money that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient point, to Vienna and back their articles for exhibtion.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has been elected with great unanimity by the people; a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the government of either of the republics to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved, has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease. The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico, of the 4th of July, 1868, on subject claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful. The commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress, of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigation in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches upon the subject were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that government, has appointed a similar committee to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country state that the fullest investigation is desired and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of elements of power or of prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulation for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of right and was hailed as such and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with other powers of the christian and civilized world. Within the first few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the present government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of wisdom in the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of a great evil which oppresses a relic and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the unhappy condition in Cuba. I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce and, if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

And it is gratifying to announce that ratifications of the convention concluded under the auspices of this government between Spain on the one part and the allied republics of the the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It his hoped that this may be followed by permanent peace between the same parties. The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine republic it is hoped are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these states, as with the republics of Central and South America, they continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, I announce that the government of Venezuela has made no further payment of the awards under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is to be hoped therefore that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debts to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by Venezuelian authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of congress, for such action as may be deemed proper.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to mutual appreciation of the interest which may be promoted. When the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken in this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representation of Great Britain or of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who knew our language imperfectly or procure for the occasion the services of employees in foreign business houses, or the interpreter to other foreign ministers.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion of the transfer to the department of the interior, to which these seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the department of state is now charged by law or by custom.

Congress from the beginning of the government has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority and an appropriation to carry it into effect are commended in case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick. Under such circumstance it is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who through accident or otherwise become penniless and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who, even with their most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for granted care will be taken to carry the beneficience of congress into effect that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthy bestowed.

The moneys received and converted into the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were: From customs, $216,370,287,77; from sales of public lands, $2,575,714.14; from internal revenue $130,642,167.52; from tax on national bank circulation, etc., $652,339,539; from Pacific railroad companies, $739,861.87; from customs, fines, etc., $1,136,432.44; from fees, consular, patent land, etc., $2,184,095.92; from miscellaneous sources, $4,412,254.71; total ordinary receipts, $364,694,229.91; from premium on sales of coin, $94.412,737.65; total net receipts, $374,106,867.56; balance in treasury June 10, 1871, $109,935,705.59, including unavailable; total available cash, $484,042,573.15.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were: For civil expenses, $16,189,059.20; for foreign intercourse, $1,839,369.14; Indians, $7,061,728.82; pensions, $28,533,402.76; for military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals, $35,372,157.20; for naval establishments, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yard, $21,249,809.99; for miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $542,958,329.08; interest on the public debt, $117,353,839.72; total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt, $270,559,695.91; for premium on bonds purchased, 6,958,266.76; for redemption of the public debt, 99,960,253.54; total, 106,918,530.30; total net disbursement, 377,478,116.11; balance in the treasury June 30, 1864, 106,564,356.94; total, 484,042,573.15. From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was 99,960,253.54. The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, 364,694,229.91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt, 270,559,695.91; total, 941,345,340; add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased, 245,437,080. Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with same at the commencement of the year, 3,371,348.65; total, 9,996,025,354. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and deducts the cash in the treasury as ascertained on the day of publication. The reduction was 100,544,891.28. The source of the reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, 99,960,003 54; reducation in unpaid interest account, 3,330,952.96; total 103,290,956.50; reduction in cash on hand, 2,746,465.22; total 100,544,491.28. On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the first of March, 1869, to the present time as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, $87,134,787.84; from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, $94,895,348.94; from March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, (eight months), $64,647,237.84. Total, $363,696,999.87.

As with the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress last session, the expenditure of the government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether so vexatious a burthen upon any people will be practicable for the present at all, even as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness. I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject unless it be to correct errors of omission and commission in the present law until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and shall leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a note currency of fixed unvarying value as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce convertible into gold at par.

The report of the secretary of the war department shows the expenses of that department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $25,799,991.82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last year of $432,834.62. The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are $33,801,378.78.

The estimate of the chief engineers are submitted separately for fortification, river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds and the Washington aqueduct.

The affairs of the freedmen's bureau have all been transferred to the war department and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, etc., due the colored soldiers properly coming under that bureau.

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmited to the treasury for final settlement.—During the fiscal year there have been paid for transportation on railroads $1,360,000, of which $800,857 was over the Pacific railroad. For transportation by water, $626,373.52, and by stage $48,975.84, and for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, etc., $924,650.64. About $7,000 have been collected from southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement $357,172.72 of claims by loyal citizens for quartermasters' stores during the war. Subsistance supplies to the amount of $890,48.12 have been issued to the Indians.

The annual average mean strength of the army up to date is 24,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored.

The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by congress. There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number, established by act of congress of July 28, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceed eight or ten in any one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy tho' many are only partially completed, and the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended, the increase of commerce, with greater depths of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the government.

The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse. The able and exhaustive report made by the commissioner appointed to investigate the Sutro tunnel has been transmitted to congress.

The observations and reports of the signal office have been continued, and stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India islands.

The favorable attention of congress is invited to the following recommendations of the secretary of war:

"A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters. The adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well defined offenses, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courts martial may be adjusted. The consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made as a measure of economy.—A reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title of the site being now perfected. A special act placing the cemetery at the city of Mexico, on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and table of the anatomical section of the army medical museum; reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech loading arms; should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance. The abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions. The repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon coast defences; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 4, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the military academy in order to enhance the usefulness of the academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire before entering the academy. Also, an appropriation for philosophical apparatus, and an increase in the numbers and pay of the military academy band.

"The attention of congress will be called for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of western and southern products to the Atlantic seaboard."

The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the government sooner or later, and I suggest that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equable and just legislation.

The route to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic ocean at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals and slackwater to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers has been surveyed, and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. The second and third new routes will be prepared for the consideration of congress, namely, by an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I am not prepared to recommend government aid to these or other enterprises until it is already shown they are not only of a national interest, but when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost.

That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience that the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water, and that a market will be demanded in the near future is equally demonstrated. I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission be authorized to consider this whole question and to report to congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. Railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of production, and reflect much credit upon capitalists and managers engaged. In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara falls, on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country, and increasing demands of commerce, it might be well while on this subject to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with the water on the Atlantic; and the feasibility of an almost continuous land locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.—Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before congress in an authentic form to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

The report of the secretary of the navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service—its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year in addition to its regular service. It is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic and progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I would therefore recommend careful consideration by congress of the recommendations made by the secretary of the navy.

The accompanying report of the postmaster general furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibition of the operations of the post office department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to 21,915,426.37 and the expenditures to 26,658,202.31. Compared with the present fiscal year the increase of revenue was 1,878,380.95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of such expenditures 2,268,088.23, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of 700,000 for free matter and the amounts paid to subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general treasury was 3,317,765 94, an excess of 38,970,728 over the deficiency for the year 1871.

Other interesting statistical informat on relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 25,462,500; an increase of 4,066, or 20 per cent. over the number of 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to 1,871,257.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic steamship service was 220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amount paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was 1,027,020.97.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress. The Pacific mail steamship company receives 500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and China and Japan, which will be increased to 1,000,000 per annum on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil mail steamship company receives 150,000 for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The California, Oregon and Mexican steamship company receives 75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present 725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions, and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French postal department subject to the approval of the minister of finance, little remains to be accomplished by the treaty for some time to come with respect either to a reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the postmaster general for an increase of service from monthly to semi monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil and for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco and New Zealand and Australia; also for the establishment of post offices, savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

I will recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of congress, but it may be initiated so that future action may be fair to the government and to private parties concerned.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific mail steamship company, between San Francisco and China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1872, the United States and Brazil line (monthly) and the Galway Atlantic and New Zealand and Australia line (monthly), playing between the United States and foreign ports and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of the government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means much trade, now diverted to other countries, might be brought to us to the material advantage of this country, and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expediture of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last four years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the departments of justice will be furnished by the report of the attorney general, though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union and to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto. I cannot question the necessity and statutory effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States and to that

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 11, 1872.

COUNTY PRINTING.

The most important patronage, to a county paper, is the County Printing. In nine counties out of ten, in every State of the Union, it is the only patronage to a newspaper that will aggregate bills of hundreds of dollars per annum. As a general thing the bills of newspaper men do not exceed five or ten dollars and are scattered from Dan to Bersheba. Consequently the bills for County Printing are of vast importance to the local printer. In fact, in many localities, papers could not be sustained at all, by the individual patronage given them, were it not for the County Printing. *It is always regarded as so much party patronage*, and is always given, *freely* and *liberally*, to the paper which assists in electing those to office who have the disposing of it. To be pointed, it is as a reward given to the paper that supports the party which controls the patronage. It is the only way that the party, as a party, has of rewarding its organ without injustice to the tax-payer, because the information given to the public is of equal value to the remuneration given to the printer. The question may be asked: Is this partisan favoritism justice to all the tax payers? Yes because the laws usually compel the publication of all matters of public interest in two papers, so that the Democratic tax-payer finds his organ receiving the same amount of appropriation for matters of general interest that the Republican does.—And this is right. But there is parronage that the law has no right to dispose of in this way whether it attempts to do it or not. So universal had become the custom of rewarding partisan journals in this manner that the law has been invoked to give both parties the information which was before given to only the party in power. This we repeat is right and proper. We claim that the Democratic party, though considerably in the minority, has a right to learn through its organ, all the matters of public interest that the Republican party has, and that it should be liberally paid therefor *but we are opposed to paying twice as much to keep up Democratic papers in a Republican county, as is paid to the organs of the Republican party.*

County Printing, as we said above, has always been of great assistance in KEEPING UP PAPERS FOR PARTISAN PUPOSES AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF THE LOCALITIES IN WHICH THEY ARE PUBLISHED. However Huntingdon county is an exception to the rule. *It is exceedingly doubtful whether there is another county in the State, or in the United States, where this is so.* We have endeavored, for two years, to teach the Commissioners of this county a decent respect for the rights and interests of their local papers, but having failed, we now desire to make a statement to the public that our course in the future may be fully understood. Anything that we may say in regard to the gentlemen who control that office we do not desire to apply to David Hare, Esq, the new Commissioner. He is a gentleman who fully appreciates the importance of having good local journals to urge the improvement of our resources, a better state of morals and to protect our material interests and thus save hundreds of dollars to the tax-payers, in return for the few dollars expended for County Printing.

When the editor of this paper took charge of it, he enlarged it to the same size of the paper that he was most familiar with—the Bedford *Inquirer*—and knowing what it cost to conduct that paper, he determined to place the JOURNAL, in all respects, upon the same footing. In examining the prices charged for advertising he found them almost the same for regular advertisements, but much lower for transient. This latter class only effects those who advertise now and then, for a few insertions, without stated contracts.—The County, which only has advertising under the law for three or four insertions at a time, belongs to the latter class. We asked the other publishers to join us in making a scale of rates for regular advertisers and to fix upon a price for transient advertising. This was done, and the rate fixed for each insertion was *ten cents per line* for less than three months, or where no contract was made. This was and is still the price charged in Bedford. We thought the people of Huntingdon county were fully as able to pay these prices as the citizens of Bedford county. The Commissioners, however, thought differently They refused to pay these prices, and, we not wishing to have any difficulty, offered to compromise. Different rates were offered and eventually the Commissioner PROPOSED TO PAY us *six cents* a line for each insertion, i. e. to pay us eighteen cents per line for the same work, for three insertions, for which the *Inquirer* people get *thirty cents*, or three-fifths of the Bedford price. We accepted this though we considered it a very low proposition. At the conclusion of last year the Commissioners requested us to make a proposition for this year's printing. After consultation, we came to the conclusion, as the law required the publication of all advertisements controlled by the Commissioners in three papers—a most unreasonable law—we would not ask for an advance in price, but filled up a paper proposing to take *six cents a line* for this year. This proposition was contemptuously rejected by the august board and a paper drawn up and served upon us in which they said they would pay us *three and one-half cents* a line, or *ten and a half cents*, for three insertions, for that which the Bedford people get THIRTY CENTS. This was so unreasonable that we rejected it without any hesitation, and we notified them that as the law compelled publication in three papers we would comply with the law at our transient rates—*ten cents* per line for each insertion. No notice was given us that they would *not* pay this price. We presented our bills and payment was refused, whereupon we brought suit for the recovery of the money due us up to last May and which suit is still pending.

It was a question with us then whether we should further further publication, but as the law made it obligatory upon them to publish in three papers, and by refusing to publish, the innocent might have to suffer with the guilty, we determined to continue publication until the end of the year, or until the meeting of the Legislature. In the meantime we reduced our prices for subsequent advertising, made out our bills and presented them—The majority of the Commissioners would listen to nothing but THREE AND A HALF CENTS a line. We offered to compromise and take *five cents* a line; no, nothing but *three and a half cents!* We showed the difference between us at five cents and stood ready to split it, but nothing would do but *three and a half cents!* We have had unfair and unreasonable men to deal with frequently, in our course of business, but *never such mules as these.* They do not appear to have any more appreciation of the services of a newspaper than a Hottentot, and appear to be far less susceptible of learning. Thus a whole year's work, for the County, stands charged against it without being the slightest advantage to us, cramping us in our business relations and putting us to great inconvenience. Are we not then justifiable in coming to the conclusion to REFUSE THE PUBLICATION OF ALL MATTER CONTROLLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS UNLESS PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, AT OUR RATES? We certainly think we are, and we believe the Republican party of Huntingdon county will sustain us We know our rates to be reasonable. We know that we can sustain them by nine out of every ten publishers of new-papers in the State.

Geo. P Rowell, Esq, of New York, the greatest newspaper advertiser in the world, says: "We place one cent per line as a price for 100 circulation in a weekly." This is at the rate of *one cent* per hundred copies circulated, which is certainly a good basis. At this rate, with a circulation of over 1600—say 1600—we would be entitled to *forty-eight cents* per line for that which these men offer us *ten and a half cents!* Is this fair? Is their price even within the bounds of any thing *near* reasonable? A man who knows nothing but newspaper prices can see this. Is it not a disgrace to Huntingdon county, whose citizens want as respectable newspapers as their neighbors, to have these facts to go out to the public?

These obstinate gentlemen are very anxious to litigate at the expense of the tax-payers. They do not know that the Supreme Court has said that when they do this without a good and sufficient reason, they shall reimburse the county out of their own pockets. They may some day learn this to their sorrow. It would be well for them, perhaps, to consult also section 24th of the act of the Assembly of the 15th of April, 1834.

The JOURNAL, under the present mangement, has stood by the party, by its nominees, and brought victory out of defeat, and all it asks is, that the party, in turn, stand by it. *This it has a right to expect*, and not only expect *but to demand.* We ask nothing but what is fair, reasonable and honorable. We want it distinctly understood that the JOURNAL is no THREE CENT concern, and that when we place an estimate upon our services we estimate them at nearly what men of practical experience, like Mr. Rowell and others, think they are worth.

ALL ADVERTISING, CONTROLLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, WILL BE REFUSED UNTIL THEY CONCLUDE TO PAY REASONABLE PRICES THEREFOR.

☞ The President, Vice President, Secretary Belknap, and others, from Washington who attended the funeral of Mr. Greeley, returned on the morning of the 5th. Mr. Colfax, it is said, represents the funeral to have been the largest and most imposing he ever attended, excepting that of Mr. Lincoln; demonstrating the fact that the man whom the country could not endorse as possessing the qualifications essential for a successful Chief Magistrate of the nation, was nevertheless held in high estimation by the whole country as an eminent journalist. The greatest mistake in the whole life of Mr. Greeley was the last one; and the wisdom of the discrimination made by the people in the selection of their Presidential candidate and his election, is confirmed in the startling fact, now made known by eminent physicians, in the confessions of Mr. Greeley himself, that his mental organs were chronically deranged before he entered upon the campaign. He aspired to the White House, and died in an insane asylum. Such is life.

☞ The estimates as prepared at the different departments for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873, amount in the aggregate to $308,323,256 27. The estimates for the current fiscal year were $301,705,036.99, and the amount appropriated was $299,414,423.56. The estimates for the ensuing year will be cut down by Congress. A general and growing disposition prevails on the part of a very large proportion of the members of the House to retrench and economize in every possible manner consistent with the interests of the country.

☞ The reduction of the public debt for the last month, as has been officially reported, was less than $2,000,000. This is attributed mainly to the fact that the drafts on the Treasury were unusually large in November, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $14,795,352, divided as follows: War, $3,869,4-8; navy, $1,866,124; Indians and pensions, $4,721,751; civil and miscellaneous, $4,207,986. The reduction of the debt for the month of December will be much larger.

☞ Congress is curtailing rather too severely for the convenience of the departments. The new law requiring the printing and binding work of the Executive departments to be kept within prescribed limits goes into effect in July next. Secretary Boutwell says the departments will not be able to conform within the prescribed time, and has asked for a postponement of the regulation.

☞ The outside of our paper is taken up this week with the President's Annual Message, which we hope will be read by every reader of the JOURNAL. They will find it to be a plain, practical, straightforward document, that has won the plaudits of both friends and opponents. Read it carefully.

☞ During the year ended December 1, 1872, the Court of Claims disposed of 1,120 cases, of which 70 were cotton claims, involving $2,270,000, on which the Court awarded $1,113,000.

News and Notes from Washington.

Re-assembling of Congress—The President's Message—Reports of Heads of Departments—Proceedings in Congress—Sumner and Banks—The President at Mr. Greeley's Funeral—Resignation of the President's Secretary—Current Events, Society Notes, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, '72.

THIRD SESSION 42D CONGRESS.

Congress met at noon to-day. After prayer in both Houses, the organization of the Senate and the House was announced to the President, when his annual message was received and read in both branches, the contents of which, together with the proceedings in Congress, were immediately dispatched by telegraph to every part of the country, and need not therefore be repeated in this letter.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

After the President's message was read in the Senate and the House, members expressed their views very freely upon its tenor and recommendations. And it must be a gratification to the President and to the country generally to know that a general approval of the entire contents of the message was freely expressed by members of the Senate and the House of every shade of politics. There was nothing at which exception was taken, while the foreign policy of the administration was generally approved, and the measures suggested for the action of Congress were commended. The quotations embraced in the message gave a clear exhibit of the doings through the past year, and afforded the most convincing proof of the general prosperity of the country.

Outside of Congress similar views were expressed, and to a much greater extent than usual the message of the President meets the approbation of all classes.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

In connection with the President's message the reports and sub-reports of departments were laid before Congress. The contents have gone to the country through the telegraph and new-paper press. Altogether they present a very satisfactory state of affairs The national finances are in a healthy condition, and the public credit at home and abroad was never better. The army is reduced to a peace footing, and the navy is down below what the Secretary considers to be the proper standard. The general industries of the country—its manufactures especially, are flourishing as they never have before, while the great cotton crop is above the usual quantity and of very fine quality. The other crops, with the exception of limited localities, are good, and altogether the return is a fair average in quantity and quality.

SUMNER AND BANKS.

There is much interest felt in Senator Sumner and in N. P. Banks. They are both victims of their own folly. Sumner is not an object of sympathy, for he was one of the pioneers in the silly opposition raised against Grant and his administration, with the view mainly of defeating his re-election. But as indicated by his action to-day in the Senate, he is not disposed to retire from active participation in the proceedings of the session. But for Banks there is a strong feeling of regret that he should have deprived himself of his political strength and the confidence of Congress and the country. His was an error of the head and not of the heart. His sympathies have ever been drawn out toward suffering Cuba. He wanted congressional action on behalf of that country. But session after session passed and he was defeated in each successive effort. When the session closed last spring he felt disappointed both with Congress and the State department. Sumner at that opportune moment brought his persuasive powers of argument to bear upon Banks, and the result was his adhesion to the Greeley movement. He regretted the step he had taken, almost immediately, but he had made his purpose public and could not retrace his steps. He has regretted his mistake ever since. His action in the House to-day was manly as that of the House toward him was generous. But it is "too late." He has been defeated in his re election, wholly on account of his defection, and after the fourth of March his valuable services will be lost to the country.

THE PRESIDENT AT MR. GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Greeley was no sooner announced than the President declared his purpose to follow the remains of the great journalist to the grave. As many of the members of the Cabinet as can absent themselves from their official duties will also attend the funeral. The feeling of respect for the vanquished and fallen aspirant to Presidential honors is strong and general.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. PORTER.

Gen. Horace Porter, the President's Secretary, has tendered his resignation, to accept of the Vice Presidency of the Pullman Car Company, at a salary of $20,000 a year. The President in a neat letter accepts the resignation, regrets the severance of their official relation, though he is glad to believe that their personal relations would continue through life." The President congratulates the General on receiving so favorable an opportunity for engaging in profitable business, and expresses his best wishes for his success in life, and for the continued health of himself and family. General Porter has a thorough business capacity, and is, in energy, not inferior to Scott, the renowned railroad king. He carries with him from Washington a general desire for his future welfare.

A NEW MODE OF DISPATCH.

Under authority from Congress, Mr. Brisban, the inventor of the pneumatic tube as a mode of transmission, is now laying a tube between the capitol and the government printing office. The distance is about half a mile, and the object of the tube is to pass manuscripts, proof sheet-printed documents and messages with dispatch between members of Congress and the government printer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VACANT SENATORSHIP.

It is generally believed that Secretary Boutwell, of the U. S. Treasury, will be offered and will accept the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the election of Senator Wilson to the Vice Presidency. Mr. Boutwell is now in Massachusetts and is looking after that matter.

Assistant Secretary Richardson is the probable successor to Mr. B. Should he retire from his present responsible position.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

Not only is the number of assessors and collectors to be largely reduced on the first of January, but it is now proposed—and a bill has been prepared to lay before Congress and passed for the purpose—to consolidate the Internal Revenue Bureau with the Customs Bureau of the Treasury, and place all the collections under one head in the future. The mode of collecting the revenues will not be changed.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUSINESS HOURS.

In order to facilitate the official business of the Executive, and at the same time give visitors an opportunity of calling, the President has arranged to devote two hours each day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, to Senators and members of the House of Representatives; and from noon until two each afternoon, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when Cabinet meetings are held, he will receive by card. His office hours will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

General Babcock takes the place of Gen. Porter as Secretary to the President.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING INTERESTS

Following up the spirit and suggestions of the President's message there is a strong feeling upon members of Congress to take prompt action in reference to measures to revive and stimulate the shipping interests. The legislation of last Congress, allowing a drawback of duties on all foreign materials entering into the construction of vessels, has had an excellent effect, and it only requires careful and judicious legislative aid to bring the shipping up to its former condition of prosperity. Our shipyards already show signs of prosperity. Both iron and wooden ships are now in demand. Maine shipyards are crowded with workmen constructing wooden vessels, while the shipyards of New York, and especially Philadelphia and Wilmington, contain a large number of iron ships in process of construction.

WOMEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

There are 1,200 female clerks in the U. S. Treasury. Under the rules of the Civil Service females are placed upon an exact equality with males in the competitive examinations and in the amount of salary received. There are about 500 women in charge of postoffices throughout the country, and about 100 women employed in the postal service in Washington and elsewhere. The number of females employed in the service of the government is increasing every year. It is not known that the U. S. Treasury, or any other department of the government has ever lost a dollar by dishonesty on the part of the female clerks

THE ENGLISH LECTURERS.

Froude is lying sick in Brooklyn, N. Y., and McDonald in Washington, with engagements indefinitely postponed. Yates lectured in Washington last week, but failed to make an impression in his favor. Tyndall will commence his course of lectures on "Sight" in this city to-morrow evening. He is deservedly popular wherever he goes.

JUDGE NELSON RESIGNS.

Judge Nelson, of the U S. Supreme Court, has resigned. B. H. Preston, late Solicitor General, will probably be his successor.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

This week inaugurates the regular round of parties, balls, receptions and state sociables The winter promises to be even more than usually gay.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps are speaking in terms of a probation of the foreign policy of the government, as reflected in the President's message. Thornton is, however, somewhat reserved in his remarks. N. H. P.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1872.

The Senate of the United States met on the mornings of the 3 and 4th and adjourned without doing business, mainly to await the reorganization of the committees. Two caucuses of Republican members have been held, at which the "Liberal" members were not present. They are classed with the Opposition, and in the adjustment of the committees will be counted with the Democrats as in the minority.

To-day petitions were presented from Massachusetts, New York and other States, asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law for the District of Columbia and the Territories; and Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Senator Morton the President was requested to communicate any facts in his possession relative to the existence of the slave trade on the African coast, and whether Great Britain or other governments have taken any steps for its suppression.

Senator Cameron gave notice that he would call up the French spoliation bill early next week.

Senator Sumner asked to be excused, on account of his health, from serving on any committees.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, delivered an argument in favor of the bill to provide for the further endowment of agricultural colleges and the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

IN THE HOUSE.

Yesterday during a portion of the morning hours there was a debate on the operations of the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia. It grew out of a motion of Mr. Roosevelt, of New York for the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the expenditure of eight million dollars upon the avenues and streets during the past summer This large sum was provided by the city, mainly on thirty year bonds. But it will require be it as much more to complete the improvements contemplated by the Board; and as a large proportion of the improvements have been made around the government buildings and property, the Board proses to apply to Congress for an appropriation to complete the work. Hence the investigation. The motion was granted.

THE NAVAL BILL

Debate was continued on the bill to authorise the Secretary of the Navy to construct ten steam vessels. This addition to the navy is generally conceded to be necessary. The debate was confined mainly to the question as to whether the vessels should all be constructed in the government navy yards, or a portion of them be built in other ship yards under competition contracts. Debate will be continued.

To-day the House passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire. it is the same as the bill passed a year ago for the relief of Chicago, excepting that timber is admitted in the list of building materials to be admitted free of duty for one year.

A number of bills were presented and referred, when the debate on the navy bill was resumed and continued up to the time of closing this despatch. N. H. P.

Letter from the Sucker State.

PRINCETON, ILL., DEC. 2, '72.

MESSRS. J. R DURBORROW & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I have not the least doubt but that some of your readers will be pleased to hear from the invalid especially "Bob." I say invalid because I have been indisposed for some time and am travelling for my health. I will just add here if you have any more readers who think traveling would be beneficial to their health, I would advise them to get sick about two months earlier in the season, unless they are advocates of the freezing cure, in that case I would advise them to start at once.

I left Huntingdon on Friday morning, Nov. 29th, on board the Pacific Express, bound for Pittsburgh. I traveled over the Penn'a. Central without noticing anything worthy of special mention, save a full force of men scattered along the Western Division grading for the third track, in fact they have a fair portion of it completed. One peculiarity about their work was it was being done this Irishmen and mules and as far as I could see, passing along so rapidly, the mule and the Irishman was a success working together. This world is a wonderful invention, isn't it? Who would have dreamed, ten years ago, that we would see an Irishman and a mule going it alone? I noticed in one place the patent sheet iron traugh for watering engines while running at full speed. I speak of this because I know you have hundreds of readers who have not heard about it—It consists simply of a long iron traugh probably 150 or 200 yards long, about 12 inches wide, and 4 inches high, larger immediately in the centre of the track. This is kept full of running water (to keep from freezing) this time of year, and as the locomotive passes over it she telescopes it up. This invention is very simple, dear reader, but I mention it to remind you of how many ways and means the great corporation adopts to economize time. Well, 2:15 P. M. found me in the Smoky City, where I ate a dyspeptic dinner, jumped aboard a good coach on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for the destination of the latter named place. This road, (considered a good one), your readers are aware, is under the general management of the Penn'a. Central, but as for me I can't say very much good of it in the trip that I had on the night of Nov. 29th. Had I not taken the precaution to provide myself with a good lap robe, in addition to the other ordinary apparel requisite to keep one warm while traveling, I would have been pretty thoroughly chilled by the time I reached Chicago. I was so cold I could not sleep, so towards morning I got out and bought a cheroot; you can get good ones out along this road 3 for 5 cts., retail, or one cent a piece wholesale. I bought one wholesale, as I felt poor. With my segar lighted, contrary to my physician's orders, (Doctor, I was cold; you know how it is yourself,") I had to pile three or four cars front into an emigrant car. This car was, well, I didn't count them, but from the noise they kept up I would guess that there were at least 150 babies, with the usual number of parents, grand pas, mas, &c., with them; but let me see, that would make about 1 100 in all; probably I am over-estimating this—guess you had better throw off 100 any way. I amused myself in this car listening to the young ones crying and watching the Germans poking at the fire They had no poker, and as a substitute they used the coupling pin of a car that fortunately, as they thought, happened to be lying near the stove, but the more they poked the colder it got. This is the secret to the cold stoves on this route: they have too many fire builders. I forgot to say, in the right place, that it commenced to snow shortly after I left home and kept it up until I got to Pittsburgh. This storm extended about 75 miles west of Pittsburgh.

I arrived in the city of "Purity" at 8:10 A. M., after twenty-four hours on the rail Having had three hours time here I got a "square meal." I saw, what is called by Pennsylvanians, the "burnt district." You don't see many traces of the fire there now. They have been going at the thing with a will, and in a few more months Chicago will boast finer buildings than ever before. The Lake presented quite a wintry appearance on Saturday. Dreadful casualties have occurred on the lake and around the harbor on account of the ice. I thought I had seen lots of lumber in my time at Philadelphia, Baltimore and through the forests of Clearfield, but, my dear reader I saw lumber yards here that would fence up Pennsylvania and put a good shed roof on it with lumber left.

At 10:45 A. M. I took a coach on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for this place. This road can't be spoken of too highly; As far as my personal observation goes they have the smoothest track, the best and most comfortable cars and the most obliging employees of any road I ever traveled over, and I have had the pleasure of being in seventeen different States of this glorious old Union. The country is delightful. I think, beyond a doubt, it is the prettiest country, from Chicago to Princeton, that ever I saw. The products of this State, your readers are aware, are corn, cattle, hogs and sheep. Just a word about corn. None, except those who travel over the State, can form a conception of the amount of acres of corn the farmers do raise. It is true the statistics of the State tell something, but I don't think they have the right kind of men to make the calculations. I will make you one: If the State is as equally planted in corn as it is along this famous C. B. & Q. R, Illinois raises more corn in one season than Pennsylvania has in the last seventy five years. (Understand I never raised corn, but this is my opinion simply, and I may have overestimated it a little.) To give your country readers an idea of the corn cribs along this road, I will just say that I had the pleasure of looking at one crib just twenty minutes by my watch. This crib was about 60 or 8 feet wide at the base and 10 feet high, and, well, you may figure up the length yourself. I will just add that the average speed on this road is 25 miles an hour.

Now for Princeton, and then I am through for this time. Princeton is the county seat of Bureau county. The town proper is built about one mile south of the C. B & Q. R. The old fogies (for they have some here too) took it unto themselves to say, "Mr. C B & Q. R., you shan't run through our peaceful village, you will ruin our property and demoralize our citizens," hence they are compelled to run one mile north, but old prejudices are slowly dying away, and with that the town is silently creeping up to the depot. The citizens claim 5000 inhabitants. They have a fine court house and county prison. By the way their court begins here to-day, and will last five or six weeks That's business isn't it? I mean for the lawyers, not so much for the farmer. There are four hotels, the American House being the principal one. This house is kept by the Maugee Bros., and I must say, in justice to them, that they are as accommodating and attentive in every respect, and their employees likewise, as any firm I ever came across, while their table is nowhere excelled. If any of the readers of the JOURNAL travel west I am satisfied that they cannot spend a day or two more comfortably and pleasantly than at the American House. They have two banks and an endless number of stores. Manufactories they have none. Droving is the artery of life here. They have six churches, one Presbyterian, in which I had the pleasure of hearing a very fine sermon on Sunday morning, two Methodist, one German Lutheran, one Congregationalist and one Baptist. The morality of the town runs pretty high. With shame to old Huntingdon I say that I passed a quieter time in the office of the American House, on yesterday, than ever I passed in any hotel at home.

I was going to touch politics, but I find I won't have time. I will just add that this district is Republican, but they were exactly in the same position that we were in at home. The Republican nominee for Congress was forced on the people by a ring, and the consequence was the Democrat slipped in.

I will now say good-bye, and before this reaches your readers I will be beyond the Mississippi, and in all probability back home, for it is quite cold with six inches of snow on the ground.

Very respectfully,

B. F. I.

P. S.—I will add that I find the epizootic in every city, town and hamlet that I visit. If my friend A. G. N. sees this I would just remind him that the raging canawl extends quite a distance.

THERE will be an active campaign for temperance this winter.

AFTER twenty seven painful months, the inhabitants of Rheims have seen the Prussian element removed from their borders, and the town again become French.

DEAD bodies of men and boys are found in various parts of the canals of the State, now being drawn of. It is suppo-ed that some of them were foully dealt with as the cause of the death Murder will out.

ON Saturday last a man by the name of Charles Hutchinson, working at a log camp on West Creek, went to Emporium on business drank to excess, laid down on the railroad track, was run over by a passing train and literally torn into fragments.

New Advertisements.

R. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL.

PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL,
Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17-3mos.

FARM FOR RENT.

A first-class limestone Farm for rent, in good repair, about 150 acres cleared, on which are good and convenient buildings, only one half mile from the East Broad Top Railroad now building. Two fine bearing apple orchards thereon of choice fruit, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, one-half mile from the borough of Three Springs. Apply soon to
Dec.17,-3t. K. L. GREENE.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Harrie, daughter of Dr. J. A. Shade, has left my bed and board, (and an infant four months old) without provocation, I hereby caution the public not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, and all persons are warned not to harbor her. She has gone, and I consider it a good riddance.
C. A. REESE.
Burnt Cabins, Dec. 17, 1872-3t.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon county hereby give notice, that they have employed Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, of the borough of Huntingdon, Dr. H. Orbady, of Petersburg, Dr. George M. Thompson, of Mt. Union, Dr. J. P. Wilson, of Barree township, and Dr. Duff, of Jackson township, as physicians for the several townships, and the bills of no other physician's, in those townships, will be recognized.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. W. WHITTAKER, Clerk.
Dec. 11, 1872-3t.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

We feel gratified in being able to announce that our readers can get from the old and popular Philadelphia Clothing House of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS,

AT WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS

Every Variety, Size and Assortment.

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT,

Unequaled in clothing annals, as to superior fabrics and workmanship. Samples and directions for self measurement forwarded by mail, on application to

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Nov.27,'72-2t.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. 50,000 SOLD.

Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A pocket GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a *reliable* timekeeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch-size, elegant works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to do nate *correct time* and to keep in order—in any sea—for two years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect miracle of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1 3 for $2. Circulars send free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers, VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Brattleboro, Vt.
dec11-4m.

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS

Are made by THE SATURDAY EVENING POST and THE LADY'S FRIEND. A beautiful Chromo of the

CHILD PROPHET "SAMUEL."

worth $7.50, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3.00) or with the Magazine (price $2.50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is

A GREAT COMBINATION!!

Address for particulars, samples, &c., *Deacon & Peterson*, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. [dec.11-1m.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress sufferings, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail, 50 cents.
WILLIAM FLINT.
[dec.11-1m.] Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Brady township, about June last, a Red Steer, with a slit in the right ear, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner will prove property, pay the usual charges, and remove him or he will be disposed of as the law directs.
Dec.4,'72-3t* AMOS SMOCKER.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of Huntingdon county, in the matter of the petition of S. B. Chaney and others, for a rule to show cause why the Old Warm Springs Road, in West Huntingdon, should not be closed up and vacated from where the same intersects Moore street, in the said borough to the Southerly line of the farm now owned by the heirs of Hon. George Taylor, deceased, from and after the opening of the street's which are to supply its place.

And now, November 18, 1872, read and prayer granted and rule to show cause awarded, said rule to be published once a week for four successive weeks in one newspaper published in the borough of Huntingdon, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

From the Record, December 7, 1872.

Certified by
T. W. MYTON,
Clerk.

A true and attested copy of the original.
Attest: AMON HOUCK,
Dec.11,'72-4t. Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in Springfield township, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Ramsey & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th of November, 1872. The accounts will be settled at the old stand.
J. F. RAMSEY,
M. W. BROWN.
Dec.11,1872-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of Cyrus Gearhart, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.
JAMES F. THOMPSON, Adm'r.
Neff's Mills, Dec. 11, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, living in the borough of Huntingdon, on the estate of John Glazier, late of said borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN H. GLAZIER,
Dec.11,'72,-6t. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to hear exceptions and make distribution of the balance in the account of Thomas E. Hyskell, Assignee of B. S. Haughawout, of Warriorsmark township, will attend to that duty, on Saturday the 4th day of January 18 3, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
G. B. ARMITAGE,
dec.17,-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance on the account of Harris Richardson, Administrator of William Pincher, late of Lincoln township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 18 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Simpson & Armitage, in Huntingdon, when and where all persons who have claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from getting any share of said fund.
J. R. SIMPSON,
dec11 3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of David Heller, will attend to the said duty on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
WM. A. FLEMING,
dec4-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance on the partial account of C. B. M'Carthey and Jonathan Miller, Executors of William Cunningham, late of Clay township, deceased, will attend to that duty, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872, at his office in Huntingdon, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec.4,'72-3t. Auditor.

STATEMENT OF SCHOOL ACCOUNT of Jackson township School Fund for year ending June 1, 1872.

DR.		
To amount of school tax	$3233 56	
State appropriation	115 20	
	$3318 76	
CR.		
By amount lifted and paid in order	$3017 71	
Treasurer's per centage	45 26	
	$3062 97	
		255 79

We, the undersigned Auditors of said township certify that the foregoing statement is just and correct.
Witness our hands the 20 day of November, 1872.
J. L. M'ILVAINE,
JOHN B. SMITH, } Auditors
dec.17-3t] JNO. A. WILSON.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIAL TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.

$5.000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE

of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.
jly3-6m.

New Advertisements.

DON'T

FAIL TO CALL AT

OAK HALL!

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 327 Hill St., Opposite National Bank.

B. F. DOUGLAS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has recently returned from Philadelphia with a Complete Stock of the most Fashionable Styles of Fine English and German Cloths, French Doeskin Cassimeres, Meltons, Diagonals, Fancy Cassimere, English and Scotch Suitings, pantings, Overcoatings, Chinchillas, Beavers, Fancy and Plain Vestings, and a general assortment of all such goods as are usually kept in a first-class

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

All work made up at short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. A continuance of the generous patronage extended to him in the past is respectfully solicited. No effort will be spared to please all. We have now ready a large and choice stock of

READY-MADE

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 11, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 147, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOPE CHAPTER, No. 173, I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ABRAHAM'S TRIBE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Tuesday evening, third floor, Lester's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

PAST 33, A. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 110, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PIANSETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Chapel street. Rev. S. D. STECKEL. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. O. W. ZAENGER. Services on Sabbath: 10 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Shut the door.

Snow on Sunday.

Cold as Greenland.

Hog butchers are busy.

The price of coal is upward.

The horse disease is abating.

The town clock moves again.

Send us the local news, friends.

Huntingdon has six barber shops.

Hollidaysburg has the hog disease.

Tyrone juveniles have scarlet fever.

Martinsburg is to have a planing mill.

Coleman is blowing about his new sign.

M'Veytown is to have a new iron furnace.

Traugh's Thanksgiving turkey was a goose.

Clay Saxton is the champion turkey killer.

Meadville is going to build an Odd Fellows' home.

Capt. Tom Johnston rides the gayest horse in town.

Dead pork is a drug in the market at $6 per hundred.

The brick work of Wm. Long's new house is completed.

Keep your doors secured against moonlight mechanics.

Not a single horse has been lost, in this town, by the epizootic.

Billy Dun is comfortably domiciled in his new quarters on Pisgah.

Periodicals wishing to club with us will please send us terms at once.

Flood's horses are recovering from the hippiccatanhagniphenglenhemihess.

Vic. Woodhull and Tennie Claflin have been released from durance on bail.

If you want to buy a farm, a town lot or a place of business, call at this office.

A young man in this place entertains his lady love by telling her ghost stories.

The *Echo* published at Johnstown, has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

There was more "bustle" in town on Sunday than usual, particularly with the ladies.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* and Cove *Echo* are having a little tilt at each other. Gently, Traugh!

Philadelphia sheep skin pounders—vulgarly called "drummers"—are circulating in goodly numbers.

"Cotton tails" are plenty; and Paul adds that "cotton bosoms" are too. Harry wonders how he knows.

We have sent bills to a large number of persons. We hope they will respond, as we need money badly.

Two very fine new freight engines were received from the shops by the H. & B. T. R. R. one day last week.

A printers' monument is talked of to perpetuate the memory of America's greatest journalist, Horace Greeley.

Sunday last was a bad day for exhibiting finery, and the consequence was the places of worship were slimly attended.

We saw a lady the other day with three "switches," four "rats," one "chignon," and two "braids" fastened on her head.

Jim M'Monigle, formerly engaged at the stables of the Wilson Bros., in this place, died suddenly, on Broad Top, on Friday last.

The poultry is said to be dying in vast numbers, in the eastern counties, from the epidemic disease, which appears to be general.

Tom Westbrook, of Portstown, killed the premium hogs hereaways, three of them kicking the beam to the tune 1,235 pounds.

Gov. Geary has issued his proclamation announcing that $3,476,213.50 or the State debt has been paid during the past year. Thus we go.

A number of communications, received for this issue, have been crowded out. We will publish next week such as won't spoil in the meantime.

Several loads of corn fodder were burned in Jack M'Cahan's field, on Saturday last. The fire was communicated by a spark from a locomotive.

A valuable cow, belonging to Esquire Port, was struck by the cars, a few days ago, and so much injured that her owner shot her to end her suffering.

Cyrus Gearhart, whom we noticed last week as being thrown from his wagon, in Petersburg, has since died from his injuries. Another warning to rum drinkers.

Altoona sports had a raffle for a gentleman cow, the other night. He was won by a queensware merchant, but thinking a china shop no place for a bull, he disposed of him to a gentleman from the rural districts.

If the fellow who stole the board from off our fence, the other morning, for kindling, will give us his name we will send him a load of wood. We prefer paying for a load of wood to having our fence torn down and carried away.

The ladies who are contesting for the gold watch, to be voted by the Catholic Fair, commencing on the 23d inst., are Miss Alice Fisher, Miss Lizzie Room and Miss Sue M'Hugh, of this place, and Miss Toria E. Dougherty, of Mount Union.

The farm we have for sale, near Newton Hamilton, is well worthy the attention of any person desiring to invest in real estate. There is a fortune in that farm for any man who will buy it, and conduct it properly. See advertisement in another column.

Stephen Burget, a resident of Houston township, Blair county, fell from his horse, on Thanksgiving day, while intoxicated, and was instantly killed, the wagon passing over his head. He leaves a wife and nine children. Another sermon in favor of temperance.

The Lewistown *Gazette* recommends canal water as an antidote for an over-dose of benzine. We saw a fellow the other night that would have required all the water in the "three mile level" to restore him to sobriety. He was as drunk as a fiddler's female dog.

H. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, is the only one of the craft, says an exchange, who has the honor of a seat in the Constitutional Convention. And we will add that as far as the interests of the craft are concerned he might as well not be there.

Lumber merchants and quarrymen are invited to read the advertisement of mountain land in another column. This property is situated near Altoona, where a ready market can be had for every foot of lumber, stick of wood and stone upon it. Here is a fortune for some one. Who wants it?

DEATH ON THE RAIL,—*A Frightful Accident near Mifflin—One Train Runs Into Another—Two Pullman Cars Telescoped—Five Persons Killed and Injured—Cause of the Accident*.—This community was greatly excited yesterday by reports (some of which were greatly exaggerated) of a terrible railroad accident near Mifflin on the previous night. Much relief was experienced when it was definitely ascertained that among the persons killed and wounded none were from Harrisburg.

The accident was one frightful in its fatal results, no less than five human beings having been killed out of propably eight or ten in a sleeping car. The wounded (three in number) sustained only slight injuries and were enabled to pursue their journey without much interruption.

The following are the particulars of the railroad horror as gleaned from the statements of railroad officials and others having facilities of information bearing on the affair:

Owing to the immense travel on the Pennsylvania railroad the Cincinnati express east has to be divided into two sections, the one running about ten miles behind the other. On Thursday night the first section started from Altoona thirty seven minutes late and the second one hour and sixteen minutes, which placed the former about twenty miles ahead of the latter. Between Altoona and Lewistown the second section made up thirty-four minutes lost time, while the first lost three minutes. At Baxter's station, two miles east of Lewistown both took water, and before leaving the flagman of the leading train placed the precautionary percussion caps on the track as a warning to the one following. The engineer of the latter respected the signal, but seeing no train before him and supposing it many miles in advance he resumed his speed. As the first section approached Mifflin it slacked up in its schedule speed to about fifteen miles an hour. Just west of the town is Luther's curve, and while passing through it the engineer of the second section of the express noticed that the first section was about 150 feet ahead. The patent air-brake was immediately applied and the engine reversed and had it not been for an unavoidable accident to the coupling which held together the express car and the one following, the train could have been stopped in time to avert contact with the first section. But the coupling broke, and the locomotive, tender and the express car were detached from the other cars (the air-brake being operative on the latter) and ran into the rear end of a Pullman palace car, in which two gentlemen, two ladies and two children were sleeping. The engine struck with much violence and sent the car whizzing through about one-third of the sleeper directly ahead, telescoping the two. The consequence was the berths in the rear end of the latter were badly demolished and five of the occupants tightly wedged in and it is supposed instantly killed, while three sustained slight injuries. Of the fatal cases W. W. Dantz, wife and a beautiful little child occupied one berth and Matthew Knowles and J. Willard Bacon, of Chicago, separate berths. The names of the wounded are Thomas M. Sayre and wife, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and C. H. Remy of Indianapolis. None of the inmates of the rear car were hurt, but Mr. Gillingham, the conductor, was thrown a considerable distance. The porter, a young colored man, was sleeping in the rear end at the time the engine struck, and the concussion did no more than arouse him from his sleep. A gentleman and lady occupying a berth at the other end were surrounded with broken timbers (fragments of the wreck), but they were not injured in the least.

The persons killed in the second hind car were extricated with considerable difficulty, a few hours elapsed before the debris could be removed from its entrenched position and the dead reached. Mrs. Dantz's body was more mutilated than any of the rest. Broken bones were numerous in all the corpses.

Mrs. Sayre, one of the wounded, was obliged to endure some pain and much suspense before she could be removed from a very trying position. It appears she was preparing to retire when the run in took place, and while sitting or standing the floor was torn up and her leg was caught between the wood. From the time her situation was discovered until her rescue over an hour elapsed, and in order to get out the limb the rear car had to be lifted up with jacks. Those who assisted in freeing her were agreeably surprised to hear her say that her injuries were immaterial and then walk off as if scarcely anything had happened her.

Mr. Sayre was slightly cut in the head and had one of his hands bruised while Mr. Remy was hurt in the foot and sustained several bruises.

The bodies of Mathew Knowles and J. Willard Bacon were sent to Chicago, and Mr. Blaine, speaker of the national house of representatives, has telegraphed the Pennsylvania railroad company that he will give instructions as to what disposition shall be made of the remains of the Dantz family, Mr. Dantz is either a congressman elect or a United States revenue officer.

An inquest was held over the bodies yesterday in Juniata county, which resulted in a verdict of censure on the flagman of the first section of the Cincinnati express.

The loss by the wreck of the two Pullman palace cars will probably reach $20,000. The engine attached to the second section had her pilot broken and was slightly damaged otherwise. About three hours after the accident it started with the train for Harrisburg.

The reason the first section ran behind schedule speed was because the requisite quantity of steam could not be generated with the inferior coal used. It is said that good fuel could not be procured because of the obstacles thrown in the way by the horse disease.—*Patriot*.

OLD SANTA IS COMING.—Candies! Candies of the finest quality, put up in style suitable for Holliday presents, at Phila., prices at Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, opposite Post Office.

DEATH OF JACOB BAKER—HE IS STRUCK BY THE CARS AND HIS BRAINS CRUSHED OUT.—A terrible accident occurred at Spruce Creek, on last Wednesday evening, which resulted in the instantaneous death of Jacob Baker, and old and respected citizen of Alexandria. Mr. Baker was a carpenter and was engaged in erecting a church at Spruce Creek. On the evening in question, after taking supper at Mr. Laird's, his place of boarding, he started to walk down town to the store. It is supposed that he was just ahead of the Cincinnati Express and that he walked upon the down track thinking that he was on the up track, and, before he discovered his mistake, the train, which passes this place at a very high rate of speed, struck him about the head, crushing his skull and scattering his brains. He is supposed to have been knocked about fifty feet. His body was not discovered until some time afterwards. The telegraph operator at that point, passing from his office along the road, stumbled and fell over the body. The death of Mr Baker has cast a gloom over the community in which he lived and all sympathize deeply with his bereaved family. When, oh when, will men cease to walk on railway tracks? Almost every week of our lives we are called upon to record the killing of some one from thus inviting death; yes, how frequently, is this the case on a double track road where the person steps from one track to the other to avoid a train ahead, without looking to the rear, just in time to go crushing among the machinery of the rear train. There should be a heavy penalty imposed for *walking* upon any railway track and then the road should be fenced. These are the only remedies, that we can see, for preserving life. Hundreds are killed annually and yet no steps are taken to arrest the evil.

JUST received at Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, a large lot of fine Jewelery, Bohemian and China Vases, Toilet Sets for ladies, fine Purses, Dolls and Toys of all kinds, sold at Phila., prices.

A MAN WITHOUT AN ADVERTISEMENT.—Talk about a woman without a baby, a man without a wife, a ship without a rudder. What is the lack of each of these individuals or things to that of a man without an advertisement? He is a hopeless cuss, a "goner in the community." Talk of being successful in business. You might as well talk of ascending to the moon on a greased moonbeam. People point at him in the street, and say: "Poor Cassius has a lean and hungry look." It may, however, be consoling to him to reflect that when he dies he will be advertised at last, and gratuitously at that.—*Exchange*.

To buy your Holliday presents go to Africa's Variety Store. Largest assortment in town, go in time, No. 423, opposite Post Office.

WILL be sold at the Recorder's Office, in the Court House, on Saturday evening, Dec. 14th, 1872, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, a House and Lot in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on the Penna. R. R. and extending back two hundred feet, bounded on the west by David Sturtzman, having thereon erected a good Story and a half Log House, a well of water, fruit trees and grapevines. This property is well adapted for a railroad employee or a person with limited means, as it would make a very desirable home. Immediate possession given. For further particulars inquire of J. E. SMUCKER.

THE ALDINE FOR DECEMBER (CHRISTMAS NUMBER).—Everybody has seen the old picture of the discovery of printing, where two elderly gentlemen, with the aid of the devil (then as now an innocent lad), have taken the first impression from a type form, and are rapt in awe as the importance of the event asserts itself in their minds. Fancy the feelings of that trio could they o'ercap the barriers of time and gaze with us upon the splendid pages now before us. Here are specimens of the most exquisite workmanship in wood cut printing, in quantity sufficient for a very good size volume, on the most sumptuous paper, and yet it is mere y one month's offering of a five dollar periodical! Let us measure this wonder, let us count these plates—just forty large and small, costing subscribers one cent each! When it is considered that in no other publication or shape can so much art be obtained for many times the amount of the subscription for the whole year, it can be readily understood that we are but doing our readers common justice to acquaint them of such an opportunity and to impress upon the American public the plain duty of a cordial and generous support to an enterprise which reflects credit upon our young country. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Is there such a thing as art or correct taste in America? Come and see!

Among so many it will be impossible for us to attempt even the briefest critical notice of the pictures, which collectively form a most superb gallery of art, but we must express our admiration of the beautiful picture of the Last Jesus, so tenderly, so charming in its childlike simplicity, and so delicately and tenderly rendered—a more fitting subject could not have been chosen to open this Christmas volume.

The other plates are: "A Street Scene in Cairo," (tint); "The Guide Board," Kuesiag; "After the Storm," Schenck; "Christmas Visitors," Guido Hammer; "God's Acre;" "Moose Hunting;" "Good Eye, Sweetheart," (full page); "The Ornamental," De.ker; "The Useful," Deiker; "the Death Chase;" "The Advance in Winter;" "Keeping House," John S. Davis, (tint); "Ye Limpid Springs and Floods;" "Then Fare Thee Well, My Country, Lov'd and Lost," "Picking and Choosing," Beckman; "Caught at Last;" "At Home;" "The Fisherman's Family;" "Here, Chick! Chick!" "Sport;" "The Pets;" "Enjoyment;" "Morning;" "Out of Doors;" "Evening;" "In Doors;" "After the storm, a Calm," (four scenes); "For the Master," Offerdinger; "It Oft times Happens that a child;" "Which is Infancy Lisped;" "Is the So ace of age;" "An Artistic Evening;" "The Naughty Boy," John S. Davis, (tint).

The reading matter is good, as usual, but of course, in this issue, is overshadowed by the extraordinary pictoral attractions. The volume of *The Aldine* for 1872 is announced by the publishers as *the* holiday present, and, we think when it is known w at a royal book it is, it will hardly require their additional offer of a beautiful chromo free to crowd them with orders. Send $8.00 to James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York, for this bound volume, and secure a gallery of engravings that will be a source of joy in the home for many a day. Subscriptions received at this office.

A CARD.—MESSRS. G. B. ARMITAGE & Co., *General Insurance Agents*:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of $1600 in payment for my loss sustained by the burning of my dwelling on the 19th ult. My building was insured through your agency in the Farmer's Ins. Co., of York Pa., and within ten days from the time of the fire, I received payment for the loss.

I thank the company and yourselves for the very honorable adjustment of my loss, and I can without hesitation recommend both, to all desirous of obtaining insurance against fire. Your agency, and the Farmers Insurance Company, I feel are worthy of the fullest confidence. Very Truly,

JOHN S. WARFEL.

Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1872.

We take pleasure in publishing the above card, which very highly compliments the "*Farmers Ins Co of York Pa.*," for their prompt payment of Mr. Warfel's loss.

"The Farmers" is an old, well established Penna Company, whose business is largely among the farming districts. Their policies are especially adapted for insurance of farm property, on account of their conditions which insures against lightning, whether fire ensues or not, and also covering live stock on the farm.

Its Assetts are now $900,000 and for safe insurance at reasonable prices there is no better Company in the State. Applications receive l and policies issued by

G. B. ARMITAGE & Co.,
Agents for Huntingdon Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

A COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER IN HONOR OF J. E. SMUCKER, Esq., RETIRING REGISTER AND RECORDER.—A number of ladies and gentlemen participated in a complimentary supper, at the residence of Mrs. Kunzelman, on Mifflin street, on last Monday evening, given by Wm. E. Lightner, Esq., to J. E. Smucker, Esq., the retiring Register and Recorder. The party showed their high appreciation of the good things prepared by their hearty responses at the table. The entertainment did great credit to the landlady and her daughter. After the removal of the cloth the retiring gentleman was finely complimented upon the conclusion of his long and uninterruped labors and upon the universal satisfaction expressed at the success of his administration of the affairs of the office. Handsome compliments were also paid Mr. Lightner who had just assumed the arduous duties of the position. The affair passed off very pleasantly and all retired feeling the better for having been brought together.

We are sorry to see Mr. Smucker retire from a position which he has filled with so much ability for the last six years, but since in the order of things it must be, we are happy to know that his mantle falls upon one who is so eminently able to carry it. Both gentlemen have our best wishes for their future welfare.

CASSVILLE, NOV. 30, 1872.—EDITOR JOURNAL.—*Dear sir*:—In travelling over the county I find the Screw lanawtix is as far south as Cassville, where Lewis Seavers', Prof. Guss', Judge Clarkson's, and all the Hack horses, and most all other horses in the town and valley, of any noteriety, except *two ox teams*, are suffering under its influence, and I hope you are enjoying the same blessing. Business here is considerably prostrated, there has not been a street car on the streets for the last week except a wheelbarrow or two, and occasionally a wagon from the country.

But we are glad to state that there has been no deaths as yet, or even a dangerous case reported. With kind treatment, proper care, and very little medicine, there is not much danger, as in ordinary ill temper.

And the fever which has been prevailing here, to some extent, the last few months, has greatly abated, being but a case or two now, and these improving finely.

The hog disease prevailing here is mostly if not all, occasioned from sore throat or compression of the brain, which is very fatal, unlike fevers, always worse in the forenoon—cause butcher's knife and cold lead.

Should we pass this way you may hear from us again if any thing of interest transpires.

TRAVELLER.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania inventors, for the week ending Nov. 5, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Pump, Thomas Foulds, jr, Treverton; Clevis, J. R. Kagarice, New Enterprise; Curtain Fixture, Benjamin Landon, Canton; Alloy or Metalic Compound for Bearings, &c. Charles Adams, Pittsburg; Drill-rod Coupling, W. H. Downing, Shamburg; Plow, A. B. Smith, Rochester; Lamp Chimney, Henry Andes, Wilksbarre; Combined Sash Holder and Tightener, A. P. Danfield Chester, Car Coupling, R. Neish et al. Allentown; Plow Cleaner, J. B. Place, Auburn Township; Car Spring, Lewis Vote, Pittsburg.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Penna., at its last session granted a charter for a lodge at Shirleysburg, this county, to be called "Fort Shirley Lodge, No. 819." They will dedicate their hall on the 20th inst., at one o'clock. The dedication will be public. There will be some able speakers present and address the people. The Lodge will be organized in the evening.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN INTEREST.—Country dealers, wanting Fine or Common Candies, will send their orders to the Bee Hive, No. 111, Fourth st., Huntingdon, Pa. [dec.4.f.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "C. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

THE RAILROAD TO BE REMOVED TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER.—No little concern is being expressed, among the active men of this place in regard to the suggestion of the railroad men, that, if certain concessions are not made them, the company will remove its road to the opposite side of the river. The town had better concede any thing, in reason, rather than allow such a vital change to be made, but should it be done, the proprietor of Oak Hall Clothing Establishment takes pleasure in announcing that he will have all the necessary arrangements made for a switch to accommodate his customers. He means to beat any thing in his line regardless of expense. See advertisement in another column.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTINGDON AT PRIVATE SALE.—A lot fronting 50 feet on Mifflin st., and extending back at right angles 150 ft., being lot No. 120 in the plan of West Huntingdon having thereon erected a two story new brick house known as the Rev. J. J. Kerr property. For further particulars call at the office of LOVELL & MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped*:

	TONS,
for the week ending Nov. 30, 1872	8,098
Same date last year	6,328
Increase for week	1770
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	298,990
Same date last year	284,956
Decrease for year 1872	14,034

BAZAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A. Hamer, No. 422, Hill st., is Agent for E. Butterick & Co.'s, celebrated Patterns, the most reliable in the market. Send for catalogue, all orders by mail attended to promptly. A full line of Patterns always on hand.

The Bee Hive is the place for all kinds of Choice Toys. If you want bargains, call soon and get a good selection. No. 111, Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. [dec.4tf.

COAL.—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, wholesale and retail. Office, at the sign of the Indian, on Fourth street. A. B Flood, near Union Depot. [nov.13,'72tf.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

NOW IS THE TIME.—Everybody is looking for Christmas. If you want to get good Holiday Presents call at the Bee Hive, No. 111, Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. [dec.4tf,

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fresh arrival of new goods in the smokers' line, such as Segars, Pipes, Segar Holders of all grades, Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, at Flood's Tobacco Emporium, near Union Depot, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov20-tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is invited to Holiday Goods, comprising in part, Motto Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Toy Setts, &c. &c., advertised in this issue by A. J. Weidener, 38 S. Second Street, Philad'a.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Marriages.

WHITESEL—KNODE.—On the 28th of November, by Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. Wm. Whitesel to Miss Currance B. Knode, both of Barree twp.

WILLOUGHBY—MORRISON.—On the 3d inst. by Rev. J. W. Pianett, Mr. Frank Willoughby to Miss S. E. Morrison, all of this place.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., December 10 1872.	Wholesale	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	28	28
" Maricaibo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricaibo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		24
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		1c 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 75 to 1 85	
" red, "	1 75 to 1 80	
RYE		85
CORN		55
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	15
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 50@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra gold n	80	90
" bee hive	70	80
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		45
Buckwheat		85

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1872, at one o'clock in the afternoon. This tract is bounded by lands of George Dignes and others, formerly owned by John Saner, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty-nine perches, having thereon erected a good house and a good barn.

Terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale.

Nov.27,'72ts.] LEAH MILLER.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES INVOLVING the loss of millions of dollars occur too often in this country.

We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.

Send for Descriptive Circular,

A. R. STEWART & CO.,
Dec. 4, '72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR COBBIN'S CHILD'S COMMENTATOR

ON THE BIBLE, for the Home Circle. 1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. *Nothing like it now published*. For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—We Guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $1200 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. M. B. Stowe* and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work or us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ACCIDENTS.

Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD—Wholesale to the trade. Single canisters sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMANT TRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa

BOOKKEEPING *Made Easy*. Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

DOORS. SASHES. BLINDS &c.
Send for illustrated Catalogue to
BRADLEY & CURRIER, 54 and 56 Dey St., New York.

A GREAT EVENT!

We have decided to dispose of our immense stock of BILLIARD TABLES at prices a little above cost. First-class (3x6) New Tables, complete, $50. second-hand Tables made over new, $40, $25, 20, &c. A great variety to suit all buyers. Send for Catalogue.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner Canal & Centre Sts., New York.

ROSE OF CASHMERE HAIR TONIC is unsurpassed as a Promoter of the Growth of the Hair and Whiskers. It is neither sticky nor greasy, yet it softens and smoothes the Hair far better and more permanently than Oil or Pomade. Used as a Hair Dressing, it produces the most beautiful and lustrous gloss. Warranted perfectly harmless. Its exquisite perfume is quite unrivaled, being distilled from the wild-rosewood Roses of Cashmere. Large bottles, only 50 cents. Address SCHENBACH & MILLER, 40 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.

The Best Family Paper.
The Best Agricultural Paper.
The Best Political Paper.
The Best Story Paper.
The Best Fashion Reports.
The Best & the Latest Market Reports.
The Best Paper Every Way.

THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year, or less than 2 cents a number. Send your dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.
dec4-1t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of Jonathan Montague, deceased.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Montague, late of Cromwell township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Mrs. AMELIA J. MONTAGUE,
JOHN A. MONTAGUE,
nov.6,1872*] Executors.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain,
Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks,
Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms,
Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers,
Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5.50.

THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

Sept.4,'72-3mo.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON.

509 HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC.
EXCELSIOR.
OLIVE BRANCH.
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE.
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the rooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Private Sale, the farm upon which he now resides, situated in Juniata township, Huntingdon County, on Piny Ridge, about three miles from Huntingdon, containing 240 acres, about one-half cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance timbered with Chestnut, Pine and Oak. The improvements are a good log weatherboarded house, a log barn, corncrib and other out buildings. Also a good bearing orchard, and about 100 young apple and about 200 young peach trees, in fine growing order. Also a good supply of cherry and plum trees, a well of good water near the door, also a never failing spring which gives a good supply for the stock.

There is a School House on the Farm. For further particulars, call upon the premises or address he undersigned at Huntingdon, Pa.

Nov. 20, 1872. 3m. WM. H. McCALL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed to sell the real estate of Isaac Brumbaugh, late of Penn township, deceased, will expose to sale at his residence in Penn township, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1872, the following describe property: All that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Philip Garner, Abram Snyder, Robert Anderson, Jacob Brumbaugh and Matthew McCall, containing 51 acres, 41 perches and allowance the same well timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by judgment bond and one-third to be secured by judgment bond with interest, payable at death of Catharine Brumbaugh, widow, interest on same to be paid her annually.

S. P. BRUMBAUGH,
nov27 tds. Trustee.

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and

thing for them that they could do for themselves, without his assistance. By fostering and increasing their self reliance, and by judiciously leading them to encounter and overcome difficulties. by the right use of their own faculties, the teacher will have the satisfaction of seeing his pupils grow up to be true men and women—sturdy trees, "defying the battle and the breeze" of life—each of them being a living testimonial to his personal and professional worth.

MORAL INCENTIVES TO STUDIOUS HABITS.

The earnest desire to be useful, and to do what is right, are the most praiseworthy principles of human character, the noblest incentives to human action. They are the offspring of the conscience, and as such, the most worthy preceptors of conduct. These, with the anxious desire of advancement, and earnest love of acquisition, are the fundamental elements on which the faithful teacher must repose his efforts. whilst exciting and inculcating studious habits. *emulation*, or the earnest desire to advance in one's studies, to improve our present condition, to excel others without entertaining the desire to degress them, is perhaps one of the most commendable aspirations which can incite or influence the human heart. Progress is written on our nature; *onward and upward* should be our motto individually, as it is of Nature in general. Wholesome emulation, when judiciously employed, will seldom fail to develope this progress in youth. It tends to make boys more than they are, or what they are not, and in a certain sense enables them to surpass themselves. The desire to excel is, therefore, one of the noblest aspirations which can fire the human heart. *Curiosity* is no small incentive to study. The "propensity in children to do mischief" is, in reality, a wholesome curiosity, an intense desire to acquire information. The heavenly delights experienced in acquiring useful and interesting information, varies in proportion to the age and mental capacity of the student; but in all cases the pleasure of acquisition far exceeds the labor. We may feel assured that a baby experiences more pleasure in studying "the philosophy of an old drum," out of which it has just knocked the bottom, or in contemplating the fragments of a china cup which it has just broken, than a miser would experience on discovering a gold mine. In "destroying things" the child seeks to gratify its curiosity—to gain information; and if in after years the educator can sufficiently arouse and skillfully guide this propensity in his pupils. thenceforth their minds will neither slumber nor sleep, and learning will be a pleasure to the teacher and the taught.

JASON.

Farm and Household.

The Best Method of Disinfecting Stables.

The following recipe for disinfecting stables comes from an accomplished practical chemist, who fully understands the subject from experience. Take two parts by weight of sulphate of iron (copperas). and one part by weight of slacked lime; mix them thoughly and allow them to lie in a heap for five hours; then add and mix two parts by weight of dried and powdered clay. This disinfecting powder contains agents (chemically speaking) for the absorbtion of the amoniacal compounds and gases which are generated by the decomposition of the stable offal. The irritating properties of ammonia or hartshorn are well known, and as the present "horse disease" takes the form of an inflammation of the mucous membrane, or coating of the interior passages of the head and of the throat, it is undoubtedly important to avoid in stables the presence of ammonia. This powder will be found preferable to carbolic acid or tar, and was largly used in the army stables during the war. The best time for applyiug the disinfectant is to use it before making the bed in the evening, when the stall has been thoroughly swept; a dusting or thin coating will be sufficient to last over night. In the morning, after cleaning the stall again, another application should be made.

Growth of Mane and Tail.

Middy Morgan gives the following recipe, which she has personally proved to be efficient in restoring a healthy growth of hair on the tails and manes of horses. Corrosive sublimate (bichlorid,) oxymuriate of mercury, each four grains, in one ounce of distilled water. Wash the parts where the hair is thin with warm water and soap, then rub dry with a linen cloth, and immediately after rub in some of the above liniment. If the hair has been rubbed off by the animal's own endeavors to allay cutaneous irritation, then dress with the following ointment: One ounce of fine flour of sulphur, one ounce of pulverised saltpetre, made into a soft ointment with fresh rendered hog's lard; rub in at night and wash in the morning with warm water and soap; repeat three or four times. If the hair is scant from natural debility of the capillary organs, then simply use cold water applied with a soft sponge; avoid all combing or brushing, and clean the mane and tail, as the Arabs do, with a coarse flannel rubber.

What a Boy Can Do.

During the last session of an impromptu Farmers' Club, held Thursday evening of the Famaha county Fair, a gentleman related the following circumstances as within his knowledge, and we advise other boys to go and do likewise:

In 1868 a boy had, in one way and another, accumulated the sum of sixteen dollars. With his father's consent, he invested this in two yearling steers. These were kept until 1869, then fatted and sold (as three year olds) for $100. This was re-invested in steers, fatted and sold in 1871, the father deducted the price of the corn fed, leaving the boy $195; which sum was again invested by the boy, and in the early part of the present summer he sold his little herd of well fatted steers, receiving the nice sum of $900 The father took the boy's labor the past two years in pay for the grain his cattle had consumed.

The boy has not yet attained his majority, and by his father's good sense, has not only nearly a thousand dollars in money, but has acquired a fund of information. in regard to feeding stock, that few boys of his age possess.—*Kansas Farmer.*

A very neat and pretty way of training roses is to peg them down upon the ground so that the branches cover the entire surface.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays. Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M, for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa,

juue26tf

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.*

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthby advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER. Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford instant comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and inices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms—Fin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

REVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel beter, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

SURPRISING.

It is really surprising how rapidly

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

DR. WENGERT'S MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.

For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE Restorative and Blood Purifier.

Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm

has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE SAMSON OIL

need only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*

Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be use in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.

Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders

are considered the best now in use. *TRY THEM*

All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by

DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

☞ James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.

July24,1872-1yr.

W. M. PIPER,

No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr. Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (at our own expense.) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

P. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street.
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } [S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, FURS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CLOTHING, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR

PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDS,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 00	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 3 20
5 57	8 08	Long Siding	8 53	3 12
6 10	8 24	McConnellstown	8 37	2 56
6 17	8 30	Pleasant Grove	8 30	2 50
6 30	8 45	Marklesburg	8 17	2 37
6 44	9 00	Coffee Run	8 01	2 24
6 52	9 07	Rough and Ready	7 53	2 17
7 05	9 20	Cove	7 40	2 04
7 10	9 24	Fishers Summit	7 35	2 00
A 7 30	A 9 44 / L 9 54	Saxton	L 7 15	1 39
	10 10	Riddlesburg		1 22
	10 17	Hopewell		1 16
	10 24	Pipers Run		1 09
	10 52	Tatesville		12 42
	11 0-	Bloody Run		12 30
	11 10	Mount Dallas		L 12 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 45	LE 10 00	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 1 25
7 55	10 15	Coalmont	6 55	1 10
8 00	10 20	Orbisonia	6 50	1 05
AR 8 10	AR 10 30	Dudley	LE 6 40	L 12 55
		Broad Top City		

☞ Accommodation will run between Huntingdon and Saxton tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Dudley Car that connects with Accommodation, the same

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1872, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS	ACM. MAIL	STATIONS.	ACM. MAIL
	P. M.		P. M.
Philadelphia	11.40		
Baltimore	10.00		
	A. M.		P. M.
Harrisburg	4.15		6.00
Lewistown	6. 3		6 43
HUNTINGDON	8.00		6.15
Mount Dallas	8.35		6.35
Altoona	11.21		6. 9
Lutzville	11. 6		6.50
Jameson	11.33		6.58
	A.M		7.11
BEDFORD	7.30		7.19
	P.M.	BEDFORD	7.30
Wolfsburg	7.42		
Ns. ler	7.50		
Mann's Choice	8.03		
Sulphur Springs	8.11		
Bloody Run	8.20		
Londonderry	8. 9		
Preston	8.48		
Wills Creek	9 00		
Bridgeport	9.03		
Mt Say Junction	9.50		
Ar. Cumberland	10.05		

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS	ACM. MAIL
	P M.
Cumberland	5.15
Mt Savage June	5 25
Ridgeport	6 00
Wills Creek	6 43
Preston	6.15
Londonderry	6.35
Buffalo Mill	6.9
Sulphur Springs	6.50
Mann's Choice	6.58
Sap.ey	7.11
Wolfsburg	7.19
BEDFORD	7.30
Jameson	
Lutzville	
Ashcom	
Bloody Mills	
Ar. Huntingdon	
" Lewistown	
" Harrisburg	
" Baltimore	
" Philadelphia	

☞ The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

| WESTWARD MAIL | WESTWARD THROUGH PASSENGER | WESTWARD WAY P